

Entry No. IRRC-0247

Category	: International Rice Research Conference
Select Theme	: Sustainable and equitable farming systems
Endorsement email	:
Keyword 1	: Sustainable management practices
Keyword 2	: Nutrient management
Keyword 3	: Yield gaps
Title of Entry	: Low rice yield and varieties and fertilizer use situation in Nepal
Presenting author	: Dr. Rajendra Uprety
Presenting author email	: upretyr@yahoo.com
Co author 1	:
Co author 2	:
Affiliation presenting author	: Ministry of Agricultural, Land management and Cooperatives, Nepal
Affiliation 1	:
Affiliation 2	:
Select only one type of presentation	: 15 minute oral presentation
Abstract	: There is large variation in rice yield in the main rice-growing season in the terai region of Nepal. During this (rainy) season, more than 50% of the rice fields are rainfed and there is no reliable irrigation facility. This study was conducted in 2015 which was a drought year in the study areas. It analysed rice varieties' use, fertilizer use situation and rice yield of 555 farmers in six village development committees of Morang district, Nepal. Study result shows that there were no significant differences in application of fertilizers but yield differences were very high. Lowest average yielder (<2 t/ha) farmers used 88.5 kg NPK/ha and

highest average yielder farmers (> 5/ha) used 90.7 kg NPK/ha which was not significantly different. In study area, more than 41% farmers produced less than 2 t/ha rice yield whereas less than 4% farmers produced more than 5 t/ha and the range of rice yield in that area was 0.5 t/ha to 7.2 t/ha. This study shows that better nutrient management can enhance rice yield situation in Nepal. Government policies (fertilizer subsidies) have encouraged increased fertilizer use but its judicious is still missing in many farms. Similarly, farmers used recommended varieties in less than 15% of land whereas rest all varieties cultivated in the study area were non-recommended and disseminated from farmers to farmers. Top three popular rice varieties covered more than 61% area and rest all are non-recommended ones. It shows varieties preferred for rice cultivation by scientists and by farmers were found different in eastern Nepal. Farmers have different criteria for choosing varieties other than stressed by scientists. So, participatory cultivar selection and dissemination will be better strategies to introduce new, promising rice cultivars among rice farmers.

[Read Less»](#)

Uploaded Files »

No files found.